Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, lines 12 through 16 with the following amended paragraph:

Fig. 3 shows a program in a situation as provided by the invention. In particular, using a comparison between the narrowband variance and wideband variance, the loop gain control signals are adjusted accordingly such that the power of the desired signal is increased at the output of the ADC 14. This results in a more accurate magnitude of an output signal ~~24~~ and results in overall improved receiver performance.

Please replace the paragraph at page 7, line 22 through page 8, line 4 with the following amended paragraph:

The amplifier output is fed to a lowpass filter 42. The difference circuit 44 provides an estimate of the difference between the input and output voltages applied to the lowpass filter 42. A comparator ~~43~~ 46 then compares this difference to a predetermined threshold. In this instance, the predetermined threshold is set to -3 dBm or a half-power level. If the output signal power provided by the lowpass filter 42 is less than the input signal power, then the jamming signal (JAM) is asserted. In this instance, it is concluded that jamming or interfering signal power is present such that the power level that is between the in-band and out-of-band signals needs to be added back into the down-converter data. In this instance, the unfiltered input signal is selected by the multiplexer 48.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, lines 17 through 22 with the following amended paragraph:

An estimate of narrowband variance provided by the power level determination circuit is implemented with the squarers 170-i, ~~170-2~~ 170-q, and summer 172, as well as accumulator 174. The accumulator 174 provides an average output power indication for every 128 samples, with the shift-out operation being controlled by a 1/32 times clock. The average power value output

on signal line 175 is then fed to the differencing circuit 180. The narrowband variance value is determined from components of the received RF signal across a bandwidth which is less than twice a bandwidth of the intended received signal.

Please replace the paragraph at page 9, line 23 through page 10, line 2 with the following amended paragraph:

A wideband variance estimate is provided by taking the signal 140 output from the ADC and feeding it to a squaring circuit 190. As in the case with squaring circuits 170-i and 170-q, the squaring circuit 190 results in an output signal at twice the frequency of the input RF signal. The wide band variance value is determined from components of the received RF signal across a bandwidth which is at least twice as wide as a bandwidth of the intended receiver signal. The output of squaring circuit 190 is then fed to an accumulator 192 that provides a sample output every 1/32 clock period time. The accumulated power value is then fed to a divider 194 and rounding 196 to provide an average value for the wideband variance estimate. This value is then fed to the flip-flop 198 to align it in time with the narrowband value.